

Outline

- Defining attitudes
- Key elements of attitudes
- Attitudes and others related concepts
- Characteristics of attitudes
- Attitude formation
- Attitude measurement
- Cognitive dissonance
- Changing attitudes
- Attitudes in workplace

The Power of Attitudes

• The last of the human freedoms is to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances. <u>~ Viktor E. Frankl</u>

Attitudes

- Evaluative statements towards objects, people or events.
- A tendency to react in a certain way.
- Attitudes are usually for or against something or somebody.

Key elements

- Values and attitudes
- Strength of similar attitudes
- Components of attitudes
 - Cognitive (belief, opinion, knowledge, information etc)
 - Affective (emotional/feeling)
 - Behavioural (intentions)

Affective component and other attitude-related stimuli.

Attitudes and values

- Values: the concept of the desirable, and internalized criterion or standard of evaluation a person possesses.
- Values provide a standards of competence and morality
- Values are fewer in number than attitude
- Values transcend specific objects, situations or persons
- Values are relatively permanent and resistant to change
- Values are most central to the core of a person

Attitude and opinion

- Opinion is primarily cognitive
- Opinion is specific
- Attitudes influence opinions

Attitudes, beliefs and ideology

- Belief is a judgment about something.
- Beliefs are mostly emotionally neutral.
- Organized beliefs lead to ideologies.
- Attitudes and prejudice

Characteristics of attitudes

- Valence: magnitude or degree of favorableness or unfavourableness
- Multiplexity: number of elements constituting the attitude
- Relation to needs: the purpose it serves
- Centrality: importance of the object

Attitude formation

- Sources:
 - Personal experiences
 - Association
 - Family
 - Peer group and society
 - Models
 - Institutional factors

Attitude measurement

- Thurstone's scale
- Likert's scale
- Bogardus's social distance scale
- Guttman's scale
- Projective tests
- Key issues:
 - Open ended Vs closed ended questions
 - Subjectivity in response
 - Social desirability effect
 - Sampling

Cognitive dissonance

- Cognitive dissonance: uncomfortable tension which comes from holding two conflicting thoughts in the mind at the same time
- Positive aspects of cognitive dissonance: powerful motivator for attitude and behavioral change.

Changing attitudes

- Providing information
- Reinforcing attitudinal change
- Providing opportunities to explore new situations

Attitudes at work place

- Work attitude
- Job satisfaction
- prejudice

Job satisfaction

- Importance of job satisfaction
- Determinants of job satisfaction
 - Mentally challenging work
 - Equitable rewards
 - Supportive working conditions
 - Supportive colleagues
 - Personality-job fit
 - Personal characteristics

Trapped in a cubicle



Organizational commitment

- A belief in and acceptance of the organization's goals
- A willingness to exert considerable effort on behalf of the organization
- Desire to remain within the organization



Prejudice

- Prejudgment
- Organizational demography (composition of the workforce) plays a major role.
- Minority condition
- Normality Vs abnormality
- Prejudice and discrimination

Overcoming discrimination

- Diversity management
- Affirmative action plans
- Sensitivity training